[XXXVIth YEAR.] THE [No. 1775.]

# MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 18, 1781.

HAMBURG, *Sept.* 15.

LETTERS from the Sound adviſe, that on the 7th of this month, a fleet of about 250 ſhips ſailed out, among which were upwards of 150 Engliſh, under convoy of 6 men of war and frigates; and 20 Swediſh ſhips eſcorted by a frigate of that nation.

PARIS, *Sept.* 12. They write from Breſt, "that they had orders to add another ſupply of proviſions to the ſhips that are loading for America; that the ſhips deſtined for that ſervice are victualling for eight months; that the frigates that are to ſail with them are not yet armed; that ſeveral private ſhips and ſome troops will go with that fleet; and that the Minotaure and the Atlas are to be commanded by M. Tromefin, and M. Canotte."

CADIZ, *Aug.* 12. The major-general of the marine has declared, that the commandant of that department has received an expreſs from the governor of a fort on the coaſt, with accounts that 30 Engliſh veſſels, bound to Gibraltar from Algiers, with proviſions, have been taken by a diviſion of Don Barcelo's ſquadron, and ſent into Carthagena.

LONDON, *Sept.* 22.

From Paris we learn, that monſieur de Rocque, general of the army, and who ſerved in Germany with great reputation in that war, is appointed commander in chief of all the land forces in the Weſt-Indies, and that he will ſail with the next reinforcement to Martinique; the number of troops that go with him will be between 7 and 8000, though ſome poſitively aſſert 10,000.

*Extract of a letter from Paris, Sept.* 8.

"We are informed that the marine of our allies, the Americans, have taken in the river St. Laurence, 12 Engliſh ſhips, richly laden with proviſions of every kind, ſpecie, ammunition, and troops for Quebec, Montreal, and all Canada, which have been carried into Boſton. Their ſucceſs at ſea is not confined to this capture, they are daily taking trading veſſels.

"The count d'Eſtaing is expected at Cadiz the latter end of Auguſt: the French conſul, appriſed of his approaching arrival, offered him, with the greateſt politeneſs, the uſe of his houſe; but that gentleman anſwered, he ſhould want no lodging but his ſhip.

"It is ſtill believed here, that count d'Eſtaing's ſquadron will ſteer towards Liſbon; and that he will direct his operations ſo, as to decide Portugal to accept the armed neutrality, concluded between the different powers of Europe."

We hear the Ruſſian ambaſſador poſitively refuſed to communicate ſome diſpatches from his court, to any perſon but his majeſty, a circumſtance which has produced much ſpeculation at St. James's, and ſurpriſe among the miniſters.

There are accounts lately arrived in town from Liſbon, of ſeveral ſail of Spaniſh ſhips having ſailed from Cadiz for the Weſt-Indies, a few days after the capture of our fleets; and that ſeveral of our captured merchantmen were to be ſent to the Spaniſh ſettlements. This may probably account for the united fleets not making a parade in the mouth of the channel this ſummer, as their grand ſtroke will be attempted in the Weſt-Indies.

Advices have been received at the admiralty, from the commanding officer of the Reſolution and Diſcovery, the ſhips with which the great but unfortunate captain Cook undertook his expedition for diſcoveries in the ſouth ſeas, and bring an authentic account of their arrival in the Orkneys, but that the ſailors to a man refuſed to proceed any further without protections from being impreſſed, from which, perhaps, they juſtly think their ſufferings ought to exempt them; and under the circumſtance of their having been four years abſent, and on ſuch critical ſervice, will, it is imagined, induce their lordſhips to grant their requeſt.

It is a moſt remarkable circumſtance, that out of 60 men, the complement on board of the Diſcovery, not one died during the whole voyage, captain Clarke excepted; and of 120 on board the Reſolution, only 3 were loſt, one of whom was killed by the ſide of captain Cook.

A letter from Deal ſays, that the ſix Ruſſian men of war, in the Downs, are laden with ſtores for France, and it is reported that the rear admiral has declared, that the empreſs of Ruſſia, being a neutral power, had a right to carry what commodities ſhe pleaſes to any nations ſhe thinks proper.

The mutiny bill, which paſſed the great ſeal, and was returned to Ireland a few days ago, is perhaps the moſt ſurpriſing revolution the preſent century has ſeen; for by that bill, the 6th of George the firſt, aſſerting "the rights of England to bind Ireland in all caſes," is in a great meaſure repealed. The Iriſh magiſtrates, almoſt to a man, refuſed to act under the authority of a law paſſed by the parliament of England, and conſequently would not find quarters for the army when on their march from one garriſon to another. They juſtified their refuſal on this ground, that their own parliament never having paſſed a law to compel them to billet ſoldiers, they could not, conſiſtent with their allegiance to the king and ſtate of Ireland, pay obedience to a law enacted by a foreign legiſlature. As no law can in the leaſt avail if it is not enforced, and as it cannot be enforced but by the magiſtrates, the Iriſh adminiſtration were obliged to ſuffer a bill for puniſhing mutiny and deſertion, and for the better regulation of the army of Ireland, to be brought into the houſe of commons of that kingdom. The bill paſſed by an incredible majority, and was tranſmitted to England, where it was imagined it would be ſmothered. To the aſtoniſhment of all England, it has been ſent back with his majeſty's approbation, with this tacit acknowledgment, that an act of parliament paſſed in England has not been able to bind Ireland; and that the independence of the latter kingdom on any other legiſlature but its own, is founded on ſound conſtitutional doctrine.

Diſagreeable accounts are received from India, of a great party of the maharatas and ſeapoys deſerting the company, which will, it is feared, be attended with ſome diſagreeable conſequences.

CORKE, *Sept.* 21. A pilot boat came in here with the maſters and crews of five veſſels, captured by the Pilgrim, an American privateer of 18 guns and 160 men, commanded by Joſeph Robinſon. I thought proper to advertiſe you of it, as you may communicate the news. The privateer ſtood to the eaſtward, and we have heard a good many ſhots fired, and ſuppoſe ſhe has taken ſome other veſſel.

BOSTON, *Dec.* 28.

All our accounts from Europe agree, that Portugal and Holland have acceded to the armed neutrality of the northern powers, but none mention any apparent diſpoſition in the court of London towards a pacification.

It is reported, from the city of New-York, that lord North, after having ſecured a parliament to the mind of his ſovereign, and having made ample proviſion, in lucrative poſts, for his family and particular connections, had reſigned his place as prime miniſter, and gone up to the houſe of peers, and that he was ſucceeded by lord Stormont, late ambaſſador in France, and nephew to lord Mansfield.

It is obſerved of the army at Newport, that in propertion to its numbers, it has more principal officers of diſtinguiſhed character and family, than any army that ever was ſent to ſuch a diſtance from France; a demonſtration that the leading men in that nation are warmly engaged in the American cauſe.

NEWPORT, *Dec.* 22.

Laſt Friday morning died here, his excellency Charles Louis de Ternay, knight of St. John of Jeruſalem, late governor of the iſlands of France and Bourbon, and chief commander of the French ſquadron in the American ſeas.—His talents, zeal, and diſtinguiſhed ſervices, has merited him the confidence and favour of his government and country.—His remains were the next day interred in Trinity church-yard in this town, attended with military honours, &c. The command of the fleet devolves on M. Deſtouches, captain and brigadier of the naval army, an officer in high eſteem among all ranks in the French navy, and who particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the battle of Oueſſant.

PHILADELPHIA, *Jan.* 9.

*Extract of a letter from Frederickſburg, dated January* 2, 1781.

"About 48 ſail of veſſels arrived in our bay, Saturday evening laſt, ſuppoſed from New-York."

*Extract of a letter, dated camp, New-Providence, Oct.* 25, 1780.

"James Kerr, of Saliſbury, fellow adventurer and apoſtate with the infernal Booth, is our priſoner; he ſays, the reaſons of Cornwallis's retreat, were, the delay or diſappointment of a detachment of the Britiſh army which was to land in Virginia, and co-operate with him; the defeat and capture of Ferguſon's whole army; and the unparallelled obſtinacy of the people in this part of the country, in not complying with the terms of his lordſhip's proclamations. Be the reaſons what they may, his retreat was eſſential to the ſafety of his army.

"We gave the enemy an excellent back ſtroke at Auguſta, the particulars of which I ſuppoſe you have heard. Thanks to general Sumpter, who matured the plan, though colonel Clarke and captain M'Caulle executed it.

"Juſt now Bazel Pretor and William Snow are committed to our guard: they deſerted from the enemy at Land's ford, having in two weeks time been tired of his majeſty's ſervice, and his gracious and mild government, and have left Iſaac Lovelace in their camp very ſick, whoſe name ought to be entered on the black roll of American apoſtates."

*From a late London paper.*

"A correſpondent juſt arrived from Paris declares that a very conſiderable revolution in dreſs hath lately taken place among the French ladies of the ton, whoſe heads have rapidly ſunk full half a yard; the cuſhion is returned to the dunghil from whence it ſprung. No caps nor any other ornament, except four flowing curls, and a broad ſaſh round the waiſt. In ſhort, they look very like our boarding ſchool miſſes."

ANNAPOLIS, *January* 18.

TO THE CITY MEMBER.

SIR,

PERMIT an humble auditor to congratulate you on the ſucceſs of your efforts (laſt night's debate) in favour of the eſtabliſhed church; may you be always victorious in the promotion of virtue and piety, proving in this the glorious inſtrument of perpetuating our church ſupremacy, and render all attempts to ſubvert her fruitleſs.

A coincidence of ſentiment is the great baſis of reſpect and eſteem. Permit me, whilſt I avouch the greateſt veneration for your great merit, to detach ſome thoughts which may tend to enlarge your conſideration of this ſubject.

To be zealous for the promotion and ſafety of that religion which we think moſt acceptable in the ſight of HIM *who is our ſupreme good*, can beſt expreſs our virtue, as being the foundation of our future felicity, and the ſupport of our preſent eſtabliſhment. Sir, he who wiſhes to avoid diviſions, and to enjoin uniformity, as far as may be among us, will find it previouſly neceſſary, ſome religion and ſome good diſcipline be promoted and countenanced by law. Becauſe in ſtriving for ſuperiority, I infer ſome religion will of courſe prevail; perhaps ſome ſect or tenet with baneful maxims, will overflow this once peaceful land, aſſuming the eccleſiaſtical ruins with a rod of oppreſſion, according to this undeniable axiom, *that one independent religion, as one independent government, within another, muſt tend to the diſtruction of both* As there is therefore an obvious neceſſity for ſome eſtabliſhed religion among us, let it be ſuch an one as is beſt fitted to the wants of all men, and made at leaſt ſo far univerſal, as to promote peace, harmony, and due ſubordination in the ſtate. Here the old eſtabliſhed church occurs to us, as moſt remarkable for her patriotiſm and public ſpirit; and if reduced to its primitive inſtitution, the beſt calculated and diſpoſed to diſpenſe the greateſt degree of happineſs to its members and diſſenting brethren of any church on earth: becauſe ſhe is moſt likely to maintain order and diſcountenance ſtrife for conſcience ſake, and becauſe we have long experienced her efficacious influence, and have reaſon to think, if we now let her fall, we can neither continue or diſcontinue her, without miſerable inconvenience. You have well repreſented, Sir, the rent already made, the diverſity of opinions that flow in upon us; every ſect having a new perſuaſion, forms a new party, without any reſtraint or principle lodged or left, ſave what reſts in the human heart. Inundations ſtill more baneful we have to fear. Already uncharitable to the extreme, jealous of one another, behold the ſeeds of rancour and antipathy ſcattered abroad! each *holder forth* forms his party; the deſire of fame or applauſe are alone powerful ſtimulatives; novelty is not without admirers; the lax of diſcipline, the zeal and ambition of our adverſaries, makes every good chriſtian tremble at the approaching ruin. We are ſenſible of the perſecuting diſpoſition of many religious, that from the very nature of their principles, they will not diſplay the ſame degree of lenity, moderation, and forbearance, to us, as we have ever ſhewn to them. If we could be ſure of an equal indulgence, we might with leſs regret put an end to all diſtinctions; but, alas! ſearch the whole world for a precedency; if you found an eſtabliſhed church wanting, you found anarchy and confuſion there. I would farther beg leave to obſerve, the very libertines in France wiſh not the ſubverſion of the national church in England, the diſſenters pray for its preſervation becauſe they know a diſſolution would tend to a national confuſion.

May we not hope, Sir, that the thinking and ſenſible part of our diſſenting brethren in this ſtate, whoſe views are moderate, whoſe ambition is reſtrained by ſome noble principle, would be highly ſatisfied with a general toleration and other privileges the law affords (without encroaching on the church ſupremacy); more they cannot deſire or you grant with ſafety or decency; let them acquieſce from political motives at leaſt, in that wholeſome and neceſſary law which ſhall perpetuate an eſtabliſhed church. Now let us view her diſcipline, when placed on a proper footing; the influence, if well adopted regulations will apparently prove the beſt inſtrument of eſtabliſhing our rights and privileges, as well as our future well being, on a permanent foundation; it will promote uniformity and unanimity among us, in alluring thouſands of ſeparatiſts into one fold under that great *ſhepherd* the prince of peace.

May we never want faithful and ſkilful perſons to conduct us, and may Maryland ever confide in your good ſenſe and diſtinguiſhed abilities, is the prayer and enlarged hopes of

A GALLERERIAN.

Wedneſday, Jan. 17, 1781.

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Annapolis, Jan. 8, 1781.

THE copartnerſhip of Eaſtman and Neth being this day diſolved by mutual conſent, all perſons who have accounts to ſettle with the ſaid partnerſhip are deſired to apply to Joſeph Eaſtman.

3w1 JOS. EASTMAN,
LEWIS NETH.

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PURSUANT to a commiſſion to us directed by the court of St. Mary's county, for the purpoſe of aſcertaining the boundaries of Denby, Maiden's-lot, Aberdeen, and Kingſton and Wheatly's hills, the property of Mr. John Debutts of ſaid county, we do hereby give notice to all perſons whom it may concern, that we will meet on Denby the third Tueſday in March next, for the purpoſe aforeſaid, and examine all evidences that may be produced reſpecting their knowledge of its boundaries, and after, proceed to the other different tracts, and examine with reſpect to them. Given under our hands, this ninth day of January, 1781.

WILL. SOMERVELL,
W. B. [illegible]OOT. 1

Col. Hooper

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St. Mary's county, Dec. 26, 1780.

MADE his eſcape from the ſubſcriber, the 24th of this inſtant, a negro man who called himſelf James; he was committed about a month ago for felony; he at firſt ſaid he belonged to doctor Thomas Gantt, of Calvert county, but a day or two before he went off ſaid he belonged to a Mr. Johnſtone, of Frederick county; he appears to be about twenty-five years of age, five feet nine or ten inches high, well made; had on a large ſtriped country cloth jacket, alſo an under jacket ſtriped, with a belt, an old Iriſh linen ſhirt and cotton long breeches; he had a pair of leg irons on when he went off, but I have reaſon to believe he got them off the ſame night; his wriſts and ancles are galled with the irons. Whoever takes up the ſaid negro, and ſecures him, ſo that I may get him again, ſhall receive two hundred dollars reward; and one dollar for every mile if brought to me.

2 ZACHARIAH FORREST, ſheriff.

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BELOW are the numbers of loan-office certificates which were taken, in Cheſapeake bay, about the 28th of November, on board the Luzerne, captain Sharp, by the privateer Trimmer, captain Phillips, from New-York; No. 2700 and 2701, dated the 20th of Februtry, 1779, each 1000 dollars, payable to Samuel S. Coale, emitted by Thomas Smith, Eſq; continental loan-officer, Philadelphia—No. 6395 and 6396, dated March, 1779, 600 dollars each, payable to Thomas B. Hodgkin, emitted by Thomas Harwood, Eſq; continental loan-officer, in Annapolis.—A deſcription of the above certificates is lodged in both the loan-offices, and will be ſtopped, if preſented for payment.

3 JOSEPH DOWSON.

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Charles county, Auguſt 23, 1780.

BROKE gaol yeſterday evening and made their eſcape, the two following fellows, to wit: A negro man committed to my cuſtody as a runaway, on the 21ſt of July laſt, by the name of GEORGE, the property of John Nelſon, (I have been ſince informed of Frederick county) he is a ſmall fellow, and appears to be young; he is a Guinean, but ſpeaks tolerable good Engliſh, and appears to be very artful and cunning; had on and took with him when he made his eſcape, an old white linen ſhirt, a country linen ditto, a pair ſhort linen breeches, and a felt hat And a negro man named PETER, the property of Mrs. Elizabeth Adams, committed to my cuſtody on the 10th inſt. for poiſoning; he is much ſtricken in years, and talks bad Engliſh; had on a country linen ſhirt and old country cloth breeches. Whoever apprehends the ſaid negroes, and ſecures them in any gaol, ſo that I get them again, ſhall receive a reward of one hundred and fifty continental dollars for each or either of them, and all reaſonable charges paid, and if brought home to me one dollar forevery mile above thirty.

9 BENJ. CAWOOD, jun. ſheriff.

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TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

Annapolis, January 20, 1781.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, about a month ago, a dark bay horſe, about 13 and a half hands high, 11 or 12 years old, has ſome ſaddle ſpots, a hanging mane, a ſhort ſwitch tail, ſhod before, and branded on the near buttock ſomething like A. Whoever will give information where ſaid horſe may be had, ſhall receive one hundred dollars, and if brought home to the ſubſcriber the above reward, with all reaſonable charges and thanks, by

JONATHAN PARKER.

N. B. The ſaid horſe was purchaſed of Mr. James Marr, in the neighbourhood of Pigg-Point. 2 J. P.

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500 CONTINENTAL DOLLARS REWARD.

Greenberry's-point, Oct. 2, 1780.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, the 2d of July laſt, a negro woman named SUE; ſhe is about forty years of age very black, and has a wen on her brow by the border of her hair (or wool) the only certain mark to deſcribe her by; as ſhe has a variety of cloaths, among which there is a tartan gown, a white linen ditto a callico ditto, a ſtriped ſilk jacket, a new country made linſey woolſey jacket and petticoat, with others of country cloth, &c. When ſhe went away, her intention was to go to Holland with a free mulatto named Mark Stubbs, a moſt notorious villain who intended to paſs her as his wife and free; he went from Baltimore in a ſhip called the Enterprife, and ſhe was diſappointed in her ſcheme by the ſhip not ſtopping at Annapolis; ſhe has ſince, as I am informed, been ſeen and harboured in Annapolis by Mr. Dulany's negroes, and in Baltimore county, between the town and Elk-ridge landing, by ſome free negroes and negroes of Mrs. Owings, who are her brother and daughters; ſhe has been frequently in Baltimore-town on Sundays and at nights at a mulatto woman's houſe named Sal Needam, who lives among the French houſes; ſhe is ſiſter to Stubbs and harbours her. Any perſon who will ſecure her in any gaol in this or any other ſtate ſhall receive the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by

13 DAVID KERR.

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FOR SALE,

A STRONG healthy NEGRO MAN, 22 years of age, has ſerved 12 years in a merchant mill, and is complete in that buſineſs. No other motive than his having attempted to eſcape to the enemy induces the proprietor to diſpoſe of him. Any perſon deſirous to purchaſe is requeſted to apply to colonel William Fitzhugh, Calvert county. 9

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